The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 3266

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1744.

Since our laſt arrived a Mail from Holland.

Stockholm, October 21.

THERE is an apparent Fluctuation in our Politicks, which renders it impoſſible to write any Thing with Certainty; eſpecially, conſidering the Conduct of thoſe of whom we ſhould be obliged to write. The only Way by which Strangers can form any juſt Notion of the true Diſpoſition of our is by the aſſembling, or not aſſembling, the of the Kingdom. If it is determined to co- with France and the King of Pruſſia, the States e convened; but if the contrary Opinion pre- he Senate will infallibly order Part of the Army diſbanded, and Part of the Fleet to be laid up. pect ſhortly a Miniſter from the Emperor, and a an from the Court of Ruſſia, with a particular iſſion. We ſhall, after their Arrival, be able to ine what Turn Affairs will take; in the mean he Court is a Scene of perfect Harmony; the king as much Pleaſure in their Royal Highneſſes, hey were his Children; and their Royal High- on the other Hand, applying themſelves with the Diligence to render all Things agreeable to his 's Diſpoſitions; ſo that the very Notion of Parties he preſent, buried in Oblivion; and the only Thing e left to wiſh, is, that they may never riſe again.

ct of a Letter from the Camp of the Allies before Coni, October 14. 1744.

the 11th of this Month there was a grand Coun- f War held, in which the Marquis de las Minas d ſtrenuouſly on the raiſing the Siege, on Account e Nearneſs of the King of Sardinia's Army, the uity of taking the Place, and the extreme Badneſs e Weather; in which he was ſupported by four al Officers, one of which ſpoke an Hour upon Topicks. The Prince of Conti deliver'd himſelf is Effect; I have the Preſervation of the Troops as at Heart, and deſire as little to expoſe them, un- ſarily, as the oldeſt and moſt cautious Officer here. uſt confeſs, for my own Part, I had rather periſh by or Fatigue, in theſe Marſhes, than abandon the ; becauſe I foreſee, that by that Step, we not ſacrifice the Glory of our Arms, but the very ops, for whoſe Preſervation it is pretended, this is to be taken. It is ſaid, the King of Sardinia ry near us with an Army; Why do we not then him farther off? We have a Force ſufficient to ; it is what the Army incline to; we can riſque ing by it; for tho' I know the Warmth of that ce's Heart, yet I know too the Coolneſs of his ; and that, in his preſent Circumſtances, he will hazard a Battle. The Place was certainly ſtrong, t is now in a very bad Condition. We may, per- loſe 800 or 1000 Men in taking it; but who will take we ſhall not loſe more in our Retreat? The ther is bad, and our Circumſtances are bad. But running away make them better? We have been Years getting hither, and, it is very probable, we be three Years more before we get hither again, e do not ſtay while we are here. Beſides the Fate ely depends upon it. If we retire, the Auſtrians Piedmonteſe will fall upon the Republick of Genoa, tack the Kingdom of Naples. Let us take Coni, there will be an End of preſent Dangers, and of re Fears. The Sentiment of his Highneſs was ap- ed by the Majority of the Council of War; and we ſince puſh'd the Siege with greater Vigour than , and with greater Loſs too, for within theſe two hts, we have had 80 Men kill'd in the Trenches. Marquis de Mirepoix is arrived from Provence, h a Reinforcement of 8000 Men, and a large Convoy Proviſions. The Prince of Conti has ordered all the y Baggage of the Army to be remov'd 15 Leagues, the Troops may be more at their Eaſe. He has wiſe ſent Commiſſaries into the higher Provence, purchaſe Mules and Forage. The Marquis de las as has ordered another Council of War To-morrow, Reſult of which the Army waits with Impatience. Infant Don Philip is come entirely into the Sen- ents of the Prince of Conti, but the old Officers, h French and Spaniards, agree with the Marquis; it is thought, they will, in the End, carry their r, and oblige us to raiſe the Siege.'

remberg, October 3. By a private Letter from Prague we have the following remarkable Account. Captain Lentulus, Son to the deceaſed General of that Name, having the Command of 200 Men, of the Regiment of Baleiri, which made Part of the Gariſon, being commanded to lay down his Arms when the Place ſurrendered, made the following Anſwer. If I was commanded to fight, inſtead of laying down my Arms, I dare ſay theſe 200 brave Fellows would follow me thro' the midſt of the Pruſſian Army; but if we are not permitted to try our Fortunes, Sword in Hand, I will break mine upon my Knee; which he did immediately, and ſo did all his Men. Then turning to a Pruſſian Officer, who was preſent, he ſaid, Of what Uſe are Swords, now you have put fighting out of our Power? The King of Pruſſia being informed of this, ſent for him, and ask'd him what he meant by this Behaviour; to which he anſwered, Sire, my Father died in the Service of the Queen of Hungary, my Intention is to die in the ſame Service, even if your Majeſty offer'd me the higheſt Preferment in yours. The King ſaid it was well, and diſmiſs'd him. Some Days after, he ſent for him as he was going to Dinner, and bid him take a Chair; adding, I love an honeſt Man, let him be in whoſe Service he will.

Franckfort, October 29. The following Paragraph is taken from a Letter from the Pruſſian Camp in Bohemia, on the 22d. His Pruſſian Majeſty having nothing more in View than to ſecure Prague, and his Communication with the Elb, has thought fit, the Day before Yeſterday, to repaſs the Sazawa, and to occupy the ſtrong Camp of Pyſſely. The Army is very advantageouſly poſted; having the Moldaw on the Right, the Town of Courzin on the Left; the Sazawa before them, and the City of Prague at the Diſtance of four Leagues behind them; the Gariſon of which his Majeſty has reinforced, and we expect every Hour 15,000 Men from Sileſia.

Vienna, October 21. Prince Lobkowitz is ſuppoſed to be upon his Return from the Eccleſiaſtical State, and reiterated Orders have been ſent him to haſten his March. By Letters from Prince Charles of the 17th Inſtant, the Saxons were at the ſame Diſtance to the Weſt from the Auſtrians at Clumetz, as the Pruſſians were to the Eaſt; the latter being poſted at Jankow to the Right of the Poſt Road to Prague, the former on the other Side of the Moldaw, at Miin, It is not yet known whether Baron Trenck has ſucceeded at Budweis. Count Ghilani was at Sobieſlau, upon the Point of marching to ſummon Tabor; General Nadaſti was at Prtſchitz, and General Feſtetitz was ranging ſo well round about Prague, that of the ſeveral Waggons loaded there with the Plunder of the beſt Palaces, not one durſt ſtir out of a Gate for fear of his Huſſars.

Hamburgh, October 30. We hear, that Maffei's Regiment of Cuiraſſiers, Part of the Saxon Auxiliary Corps, has defeated a Detachment of Pruſſian Horſe and Huſſars, and taken ſeveral Priſoners. We learn, from Accounts to be depended upon, that the Troops under the Command of General Feſtetitz, blockade Prague; and that ſince Prince Charles's Paſſage of the Moldaw on the 15th Inſtant, the King of Pruſſia is ſaid to be cut off from all Communication with that City. The French are taking Meaſures for the Tranſport of a Corps of 20,000 Men to Duſſeldorp. The Margrave of Culmbach, and his Princeſs, arrived here from Sleſwick laſt Tueſday, the 27th, and propoſe to return thither To morrow.

Hague, November 3. Fribourg held out ſtill vigorouſly, when the freſheſt Advices from thoſe Parts came away; and the Letters from Paris confeſs the French were not perfectly lodged in the Cover'd Way, though they had loſt a Thouſand Men at each of their two Attacks. By authentick Accounts from Bohemia we learn, that Prince Charles was joined on the 22d paſt by the Saxons, and advanced the next Day to Jnowitz, from whence his Highneſs could deſcry the Pruſſian Camp; whilſt General Trenck, with his Detachment, had made himſelf Maſter of Budweis, and ſome Advices ſay, of Frauenbourg too, as Count Ghilani had of Tabor; in which three Places, there are ſaid to have been near 3000 Pruſſians made Priſoners of War. The News from Piedmont, by the Way of Paris, is, that the Beſiegers, after having made a deſperate Fire, and even attempted to take Coni by a general Storm, in which they are ſaid to have been repulſed with the Loſs of above 2000 Men, on the 17th paſt, broke up the Siege on or about the 19th; and having made their heavy Biggage, Sick, and Wounded, file off before them, marched away towards Demont, where the two Princes were expected on the 24th paſt.

Bruſſels, November 4. It is written from the Camp before Coni, that they were preparing to raiſe the Siege, in order to return into France; and it is added, that it will not be without Difficulty. We hear from Paris, that the Commandant of Fribourg had made Intrenchments behind the Breaches, and diſputed the Ground Inch by Inch. Col. Trenck has carried Frauenbourg, and made the Gariſon, conſiſting of ſome 100 Men, Priſoners of War. The King of Pruſſia ſhewed himſelf on the 26th towards our Left Wing, where the Saxons were; but, upon our vigorous Diſpoſitions, he went off towards Night, by Favour of the Woods where he was poſted, and retired behind the Sazawa, whither our Army was to follow him on the 27th paſt.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, October 26. Laſt Night we had a violent Gale of Wind from S. E. to E. which, I fear, did great Damage on the Coaſt; tho', as yet, nothing Material is heard of. A great many Officers of Diſtinction from our Army were in the Gale, but landed here laſt Night; and this Morning came in the Dover's Prize, from a Cruize, and the Suſanna, Wellard, from Oſtend.

Deal, October 26. Wind N. by E. This Forenoon his Majeſty's Ship the Cheſter, with all the Outward-bound, ſailed to the Weſtward. Remain the Princeſs Louiſa, and the Greyhound Men of War. Laſt Night a Dutch Dogger drove on the Goodwin, which is ſince overſet.

LONDON.

According to the laſt Advices from Moſcow, his Imperial Highneſs, the Grand Duke, is greatly indiſpoſed, as is alſo his Serene Highneſs, the Prince of Heſſe Hombourg; which, it is thought, will occaſion ſome Delay in the Court's returning to Petersbourg.

We learn by private Letters from Warſaw, that in caſe the Dyet ſhould riſe without coming to any Determination, as to the principal Points under Deliberation, a general Confederacy will take Place for the Support of the Houſe of Auſtria.

The laſt Letters from Genoa, which are dated on the 20th of October, ſay, that the Prince of Conti had declared that he would never conſent to the raiſing the Siege of Coni, till he had received poſitive Orders, on that Subject, from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

The ſame Letters inform us, that the Senate has diſcovered a very extraordinary Plot, for taking from the Republick the Iſland of Corſica. This was carried on by a Perſon who calls himſelf the Count de Beaujeu, who ſerv'd under the M. Mallebois when he was in that Iſland, contracted a cloſe Friendſhip with the Chiefs of the Rebels, was employed by them as an Ambaſſador to the Dey of Tunis, from whom he had actually procured Succours; and having ſent his Secretary to Leghorn, in order to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for tranſporting a Body of Infidels into the Iſland; this Secretary, who was an Apoſtate Monk, came to Genoa, and betrayed the whole Affair; and it is ſaid, has delivered up the Bills of Exchange, which he was to have received at Leghorn.

There are private Letters from Dreſden, directly which aſſure us, that the Saxons had actually join'd the Auſtrians in Bohemia, on the 22d; and that it was believed they would attack the Pruſſians immediately, the Duke de Saxe Weiſſenfels having expreſs Orders to obey Prince Charles of Lorrain in every Thing, without farther Inſtructions.

According to private Letters from Cadiz, the Governor-General of the Canary Iſlands was arrived there on board a Dutch Ship; as alſo two Advice Boats from Vera Cruz, one of which had on board 500,000 Pieces of Eight in Specie.

The laſt Advices from Paris ſay, that the three Ships of War fitted out at Toulon, are the King's Ships, equipp'd and paid by the Merchants, and are to ſerve as Guarda Coſtas and Privateers; as was practiſed in the laſt War.

The ſame Letters ſay, that M. D'Herouville, Brigadier of his Majeſty's Armies, has been diſpatched by the King of France, to Berlin, with the Plan of Operations concerted between that Prince and Marſhal Schmettau. This Diſpatch was dictated by the King, and wrote by the Marſhal, without being communicated to any of the Miniſters, at the expreſs Deſire of the King of Pruſſia.

We learn by the laſt Letters from Fribourg, that the King is determined to remain there till the Place is taken, and that then M. Mallebois will march with 30,000 Men, including the Troops of the Houſhold, for Weſtphalia; where he is to be joined by the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, with 24,000 Pruſſians.

Yeſterday Henry Marſhall, Eſq; the new Lord Mayor, was ſworn into that Office at Guildhall, with the uſual Ceremonies.

Laſt Saturday his Majeſty and the Royal Family came from Kenſington to St. James's, to reſide there during the Winter.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales are likewiſe come to their Houſe in Leiceſter-Fields.

Laſt Saturday the Ode for his Majeſty's Birth-Day, compos'd by Colley Cibber, Eſq; and ſet to Muſick by Dr. Green, was rehearſed at the Golden Lion Tavern at Temple-Bar.

The ſame Day the Remains of the late Duke of Marlborough, was taken out of a Vault in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Weſtminſter Abbey, in order to be carried to Blenheim in Oxfordſhire.

Laſt Thurſday died at Crayford in Kent, Mrs. Jackſon, Wife of Mr. Jackſon, Attorney at Law.

The ſame Day died Mrs. Booth, Wife of Mr. Booth, a great Throwſter in Spitalfields.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, October 27. Advice is received from Capt. Young, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Kinſale, dated the 2d of September, at St. John's in Newfoundland; that having Mann'd a Prize with 80 of his Ship's Company, and 80 Men more whom he got at that Place, and mounted her with 20 Guns, he ſent her, in Company with three Privateers, Mann'd with 300 Men, to the Northward, to attempt the Harbour of Fiſhotte, where there were ſeveral Sail of French Ships. The Prize led into the Harbour, and grounded three Times in going in; but the third Time, ſwinging athwart the Bow of the Moderate, (a French Ship of 75 Men, and 12 Guns) the Prize's Men enter'd her Sword in Hand, took her immediately, and turn'd her Guns againſt four other French Ships lying in the Harbour, all of them within Piſtol-Shot; and engaged them in that Poſture five Hours and a half, and then they all ſtruck. Their Names were St. Dennis, Jaſon, Marquis de Se. Duc de Penthievre, and the Moderate, all laden with Fiſh and Oil. There were 10 Engliſh killed, and 30 wounded in this Action. The Number of French killed and wounded was not known; but above 200 were made Priſoners. The three Privateers grounded two or three Times in attempting to go into the Harbour; and did not get in till the Action was over.

BANKRUPTS.

Paul Henry Robinſon, of Lombard-Street, London, Hardwareman.

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William Toone, of the Pariſh of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the County of Middleſex, Dyer and Chapman.

Joſeph Pargiter, of the Pariſh of St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Goldſmith.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	03 55	04 13

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, Nothing done. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 110 1-4th. New ditto, 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1743, 92 1-half. Ditto 1744, 92 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 85 1-half. London Aſſurance, 11. India Bonds, 2 l. 14 s. to 13 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 2 s.

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3. TAR WATER, made of the beſt *Norway Tar*, according to the Biſhop of CLOYNE's Directions. Price 4 d. 6 d. or 4 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions, and an Account of its Virtues.

ANTI-SYPHILICON.

THE only ſhort and moſt infallible Cure in the Univerſe for the VENEREAL Diſeaſe, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and terrible Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are roughly contaminated with its malignant Virus, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd CLAPS, with all their malignant Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Infection on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet or Weakneſs on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the French Pox, attended with Nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breaking out, and all the other moſt exaſperated Symptoms, is ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more eaſily cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy or true Antidote in the World; and this ſome Thouſands of all Ages have their great Joy experience'd.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Illneſs, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſh'd, without the Knowledge of the Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Infection by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to remain in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch likewiſe as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may by a few Doſes of it inſure themſelves from all Suſpicion of that Kind, for it leaves no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on Account, in all ſcorbutick, ſcrophulous, and even Cancerous Eruptions or Foulneſſes of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Half than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this moſt Noble ANTI-SYPHILICON is Six Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. RAMSEY's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up with Directions, Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which, all Perſons whatever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Diſeaſe may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Sea.

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